Amusements.

EM S Young Mrs. Winthrop. LD SQUARE S:15 The Rollicking Girl. DROME 2-8-A Yankee Circus on Mars and The SON-8:30 The Heir to the Hoorah. KERBOCKER-\$:15 Sergeant Brue. LTRIC-S:15-Fantana. NEW-TORK ROOF AND WISTARIA GROVE-8:15-When We are Forty-one.

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Business Notices.

No Relaxation. The stupendous growth in popularity of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE as an advertising medium still continues.

During the first five months of 1905 THE NEWSORK DAILT AND SUNDAY TRIBUNE Printed

458,475 Lines of Advertising

(excluding TRIBUNE advertisements)

more than during the same period of 1904. This public demand for TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SPACE proves that advertisers in THE TRIBUNE GET RESULTS.

CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN

New Perk Daily Tribune

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1905.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE

See apposite page for subscription rates.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Russia, according to dispatches from St. Petersburg, is awaiting Japan's appointment of a place for the official transfer of terms; there is a rumor that the demands have already reached the capital, and that they have seemed surprisingly moderate to Russian officials. — There is little disposition in Japan to regard peace as accomplished, and the government is being urged to take measures which will safeguard the national interest if an armistice is declared. — French newspapers continue to heap praise on Mr. Roosevelt's success in inducing the beligerents to discuss terms of peacs; Baron de Rosen, who is at Paris, expects to sail for this country on June 28.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt returned

be sall for this country on June 28.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt returned to Washington from the farm in Virginla where he went on Friday afternoon.—

The Pennsylvania Rallroad began its regular eighteen hour service between Chicago and New-York, the first trains leaving both cities.——Immediate danger of a spread of the Chicago strike was prevented by the action of the Team Owners' Association, which resolved to remain neutral.——Mrs. Abbie G. Lawton died at Stamford. Conn. as the result Lawton died at Stamford, Conn., as the result Lawton died at Stamford, Conn., as the result of injuries received on Saturday from a runaway caused by automobiles. —— Ralph H. Plumb, president of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, died in that city. —— The commencement exercises of Northfield Seminary, at East Northfield, Mass., began; Paul D. Moody

gave the annual sermon to the graduates,

It was announced at New-Haven that C. T.

Rempstead, of Stamford, general passenger
agent of the New-Haven Reitroad, had been retired on a pension. —— A serious fire at Syracuse (N. Y.) University was narrowly averted;

It is believed to have been started by burglars.

Many visitors were at the State Camp at

Patraitil CITY.-Water from a broken main flooded the

subway, practically putting it out of business for series hours. — Four alarms were sounded for a fire in the building in 9th-ave, partly occupied as an automobile garage. — Four men, two women and a girl were rescued from a cap-tized saliboat by the ferryboat Robert Garrett.

The Rev. Thomas R. Sitest preached at a memorial service for F. Norton Goddard at the Unitarian Church of the Holy Aposties.

Cold weather and big crowds characterized the day at the beaches.

Steel export records were broken for May. ere broken for May.

THE WEATHER .- Indications for to-day: Showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 77 degrees; lowest, 64.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

Japan's expansion not only as a military but as a commercial power seems now assured. Success in war will stimulate internal development, and the vastly more important role which the empire is to play hereafter in the Far East will give a signal impetus to national progress. Our own commercial relations with Eastern Asia are therefore likely to be materially affected, both directly and indirectly, by Japan's sweeping trlumph. With Japan itself our commerce is pretty certain to show a rapid increase, and we should also benefit through the "open door" trade policy, to the application of which throughout the Orient Japan now stands committed.

In view of these facts a glance at our present trade relations with Japan will prove of interest. A bulletin just issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor exhibits the growth of the Japanese trade and the relative gains made in the Japanese market during the last two decades by the United States and its chief commercial rivals. In this struggle we are now rapidly overhauling and displacing our European competitors. As a purchaser we are now by far Japan's best customer. Of the total Japanese exports in 1904 we took nearly one-third. Japan sold abroad in that year goods valued at \$158,992,-000. The United States took exports valued at \$50,423,000. China's purchases amounted to \$33,857,000, France's to \$18,087,000 and Great Britain's to \$8,787,000. Hong Kong bought \$14,-024.000, partly for the Ohinese and partly for the British trade.

Though Japanese exports have increased phenomenally in the last twenty years, the purchases of the United States have increased at the same ratio. In 1884 Japan sold abroad products valued at \$29,484,000, \$11,411,-000 coming to this country. In 1894 the value of goods exported was \$56,017,000. That year our purchases amounted to \$21,488,000. take now \$80,000,000 in raw slik, \$6,000,000 in manufactured silk, \$5,600,000 in tea and \$2,300,-000 in mats and matting. And there is no reason, apparently, why the market here for Japanese goods cannot be steadily expanded.

We sell less to Japan than we buy from her. Yet our sales are increasing at a much greater ratio than our purchases. Twenty years ago we exported to Japan goods valued at \$2,103,-000. Ten years ago the total had risen to \$5,-448,000. Last year it went to \$28,942,000. In

cent of the total. Last year they were only Japan goods valued at \$11,087,000, while our year the British total was \$37,346,000, and that of the United States was \$28,942,000. We sold \$4,600,000; raw cotton, \$4,500,000; machinery. \$2,000,000; iron and steel manufactures, \$1,900,-000; leather, \$1,700,000; cotton manufactures, \$1,100,000. With the commercial and industrial expansion which must follow a successful war Japan's demand for the supplies which we can furnish will rapidly increase. Another decade ought to make us not only the largest buyer, but the largest seller as well, in the Japanese market.

REASON IN PEACEMAKING.

The President's diplomatic triumph in bringing Japan and Russia together for the ending of their war is, as we have said, a triumph of common sense. The more the circumstances are considered, the more conspicuous that fact appears, and the stronger becomes the desire that the rule of common sense may continue to dominate the case to the very end. Even professional carpers, who might have welcomed a fallure, are constrained to confess that the result of the President's action is a vindication of its fine and victorious common sense. It is met, not think it officious. They accept it in the spirit in which it was conceived, as a brave, manly, straightforward act of neighborly benevolence. Finicality might have hesitated at a thousand small obstacles. Common sense welcomes the open door to peace and ignores the fine dust in the nathway.

Nor is the same quality of reason less apparent in the time and circumstances of peacemaking in relation to the progress of the war. Compare, or contrast, the case with others. Napoleon made peace with Austria and Prussia after his armies had entered Vienna and Berlin. Europe made peace with France after Waterloo, when the allied armies held Parls in their grip. Peace was made between America and England after Cornwallis had surrendered and the last effective British force had vanished from our soll. Germany and France made peace, not immediately after Sedan, but after the siegs and fall of Paris and the complete prostration and exhaustion of France. The Russo-Turkish War was ended only when the Russian army was at while neither belligerent is exhausted, and while the territory of each remains uninvaded. We may believe Russia is potentially defeated, and would be beaten in the end, however much the conflict was prolonged, but the fact is that she is still far from being conquered, and might be able to continue the war for years. That in such circumstances a ready assent is given to peacemaking is gratifying proof of the reign of reason over mere prejudice or passion.

The world will hope, as we have said, to see the same principles and methods of common sense prevail throughout the negotiations which are about to begin. It is not easy for a great proud nation to relinquish that which it hoped to hold, or to pay forfelt for its deeds, at the demand of another and once despised power. Neither is it always easy for a victorious power to abate its exultation so as to refrain from exacting the fullest spoils of war which its triumphs may have caused it to desire or may have placed within its reach. But in this case the very fact already noted, that the war is ending in advance of an utter defeat, should surely move each late belligerent to take a temperate and reasonable view of the terms of peace. The one should realize that, though unsubjugated, it is at an all but hopeless disadvantage, and cannot expect to escape some heavy penalty. The other equally should realize that, though so largely victorious, it has by no means achieved a complete conquest, and its demands should therefore be marked with that moderation which is one of the noblest attributes of

triumph. Japan and Russla must for all time be neighbors. That is the salient consideration of the case. They must remain sovereign powers, side by side. Neither can hope to subjugate the other. Moreover, the interests of both require that they shall be not only in geographical proximity but also in commercial and social intimacy. To that end the terms of peace must be such, and must be accepted in such a spirit, as to give rise to no perpetual animosity, resentment or suspicion. "Peace with honor" may be an engaging ideal, or might be, if all nations were agreed upon what "honor" meant. That "peace is the offspring of power" is in a sense a great truth. But that peace is not the most profitable and the most secure which gratifies some sense of honor or which is imposed by temporarily frresistible power, but that which rests upon the foundation of reason and justice.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE YUKON.

While the rest of the world is intent upon the prospects of peace in the Far East, the Ottawa Parliament has been turning its attention to the Far North. Dr. Thompson, of the Yukon territory, in his speech the other day upon territorial affairs made some interesting statements as to the brief historical past and the alluring future of that land of gold. It was as recently as 1896 that "Bob" Henderson, of Pictou, discovered gold in the region since known as the Klondike, and the statement of Dr. Thompson that the Yukon "should do something" for the discoverer in addition to the aid extended by the Dominion in giving him a situation shows that he failed to profit substantially from a discovery which sent thousands of eager goldseekers northward to the valley of the modern Pactolus. The greatest gold rush of recent times was in 1897 and 1898, when "Klondike" became a household word throughout the civilized world. It is comparable only to that of '49 in California, or to that which made South Africa the goal for seekers of buried wealth, and disturbed and finally banished the Boers' peaceful dreams of an agricultural life upon the Transvaal veldt. As in all other cases of the discovery of gold in great quantities, the opening up of the Klondike left its own indelible stamp upon the literature of adventure and heroism, and possibly on that of politics; for among the causes to which William Jennings Bryan attributes his second Waterlee and the obscuration of his famous "cross of gold" is the discovery of the precious yellow metal in the Far North.

As to the amount of gold which has come out of the Yukon since 1896, it is only necessary to quote Dr. Thompson's statement that it amounts to \$120,000,000. To employ his still more graphic estimate, the amount of virgin gold that has been added from the Yukon to the world's stock since 1896 is equal to 240 tons, sufficient to lead twelve freight cars carrying twenty tons each, or, at one grain a foot, to encircle the globe twenty times. As a representative in Parliament of this great gold region, Dr. Thompson made a plea for the betterment of the terms imposed upon the miners by the Dominion government. Among other things, his constituents were, he thought, entitled to an abolition of the gold royalty of 21/2 per cent, or if the royalty were not abolished it should, in the interests of the government desirous of developing that rich region, be remitted for three or five years. Thus stimulated, he thinks, the production of gold would soon grow to \$100,000,000, when the roy-

bar to increased development. In the Yukon also, it appears, the speculator abounds and flourishes, and promptly enters upon the process of exploiting finds made by the prospector without capital sufficient for developthe decade from 1894 to 1904 our gain was 431 ment. To such an extent has this process gone

alty could be reimposed and not be felt as a

countries in sales to Japan. But her percentage poor man with pluck and heroism can wrest is falling. In 1884 British imports were 43 per | fortune from adverse circumstances; but he is, perforce, made tributary to the man more fort-20.2 per cent. In 1884 Great Britain sold to unate in the possession of means for development. Read between the lines, Dr. Thompson's total imports were valued at \$2,163,000. Last address to the Parliament was an arraignment of it for being kinder to the speculator than to the men who seek and find new gold mines, and Japan last year in kerosene oil \$5,500,000; flour, Premier Laurier, as is evident from his comments on Dr. Thompson's speech, sympathizes

with that point of view. Perhaps the point of greatest interest as respects the future development of the Yukon lies in the proposed Canadian mint. When that is fully realized and an assay office established at Dawson, it will be possible for the government to buy the gold, which will be a great convenience to the miners and profitable to the government as well. Another significant suggestion is that there is a possibility that wheat may be grown in the Yukon Valley, and that, like California, its agricultural wealth may eventually be even more important than its mineral output, Growing wheat is less romantic than digging gold from the frozen Klondike, but, as shown by statistics, it is on the whole immensely more profitable in the long run.

ABANDONING CRUELTY. It is highly gratifying to observe that the Hurlingham Club, one of the foremost organizations of sportsmen in England, has voted by an overwhelming majority to abolish pigeon too, with common sense by those to whom it shooting. Twenty-odd years ago a bill forbidis addressed. They do not resent it. They do ding such "sport" was passed by the House of Commons, but was rejected by the House of Lords, and the effort to secure its enactment has not been renewed. With the example of the Hurlingham Club as an aid and encouragement, it seems probable that such a measure | a large reserve on war account, and the better now would speedily be put upon the statute book, and there is reason to hope that that will

before long be done. Certainly it is high time for the abolition of pigeon shooting, if even half of the charges against it are true-and we do not see that any serious attempt is made to deny or to disprove them. In this country the chief outcry has been against the torture inflicted upon birds which were merely wounded when shot and were left to suffer and die. But it appears that such evils are not the worst. It has been a common practice in England to break the birds' legs in order to cause them to flutter slowly and painfully from the traps. If, on the contrary, it was desired to make the birds rise quickly, the large tail feathers were twisted in their sockets and then thrust deeper into the flesh. To make the gates of Constantinople. But this war ends them fly low gashes were cut in their necks, and to induce an erratic course in flying their feet were burned with vitriol or their wing

joints were bruised with pincers. Such were the savage and inhuman tricks against which the Hurlingham Club has finally revolted. It is possible that equally vicious practices are known among pigeon shooters here; perhaps more vicious, since Americans are supposed to be more inventive than other people. A precious revelation they make of the "sportsmanship" in which men indulge and upon which gentle hearted women look with admiration.

PITTSBURG'S PROPOSED CANAL.

A company has just been formed for the purpose of digging and using a canal between Lake Erie and Pittsburg. The men who have organized it intend to cut a passage sufficiently broad and deep to accommodate steamships displacing 2,000 tons. According to "Construction," the preliminary surveys have already begun, and it is hoped that the contracts for excavation may be let early next year. In that event, it is predicted that the work will be finished by 1910. Such an estimate is far from being extravagant. The canal will probably not be more than 105 or 110 miles long, and no special difficulties of an engineering nature are looked for.

The advisability of providing a less pretentious artificial waterway in that region was considered by George Washington soon after the close of the Revolution. His familiarity with the topography of the country around Fort Duquesne dated back to a time considerably antedating the War for Independence, and his later inspection of it led him to take a favorable view of the practicability of the project. The United States and Pennsylvania authorities both made careful surveys in 1824, which established the correctness of Washington's belief, and which led to the construction of a canal under State auspices not long afterward. There was never more than four or five feet of water in it, and the canal was bought by a railroad company in 1869 and its bed devoted to another use. Yet for about forty years it did a remunerative business and made possible the transportation of freight for one-third the cost of similar service by rail.

The original waterway from Lake Erle to Pittsburg, of course, was designed mainly for the shipment of merchandise for short distances. The new one is intended for a different purpose. It is meant primarily to enable ore carrying vessels to come all the way from the piers on Lake Superior at which they load to the very doors of the blast furnaces that will use their cargoes. At present all freight for Pittsburg from the upper lakes must be transferred to a railway near the end of its journey. Thus to the cost of transportation two additions are made-one by the labor required for that operation and the other growing out of the fact that it is more expensive to move freight on land than it is on the water. Buffalo, Cleveland and other cities which are situated directly on the lake shore and which have large iron furnaces and steel mills enjoy a distinct advantage over Pittsburg in this respecttheoretically, at least-but the conditions will be equalized when the proposed canal is fin-

To make pig iron it is necessary to have iron ore and fuel. Most of the ore used in this country comes from either the north shore or the south shore of Lake Superior. If there were coal in that vicinity, smelting would undoubtedly be conducted in the neighborhood of the mines. As it is, either the necessary fuel must be carried to the region that produces the ore-the Mesaba range, for Instance-or else the ore must be taken to the vicinity of the coal deposits. It is because Illinois and Ohio have fairly good soft coal that the iron and steel industries have been able to attain their present development in Chicago and Cleveland. Pitts burg enjoys an advantage in its close proximity to Connellsville, the quality of whose coke has long been celebrated. On that account, and in consequence of particularly progressive methods of manufacture, it has been able to maintain its honorable ascendency as a producer of iron and steel, in spite of its greater distance from Lake Superior. Still, the appearance of new rivals, among which Buffalo is the latest and perhaps the most formidable, forces Pittsburg to keep alert to every opportunity for strengthening its position; and it is probably in that spirit that its canal to Lake Erie has been undertaken.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Extremely narrow fluctuations have been the rule in the stock market, with a small volume of transactions and comparatively little interest in any department. Total sales for the week were scarcely larger than the small movement a year ago, and insignificant in comparison with the active market in the same week of 1903. Rumors of negotiations at Washington for an early termination of the war between Russia and Japan stimulated foreign security markets, but met with little response here. Possibly this was because of Wall Street's notorious incredulity re garding good news, or it may have been that per cent. Great Britain still leads all other on that the Yukon is no longer a field where the other influences nearer home exercised greater

weight. Undoubtedly the crop uncertainty tends to increase conservatism; but, on the whole, the week's news was encouraging in this respect. Prominent brokers expressed the opinion that the Equitable investigation had more influence than all other factors in keeping the general public out of the market, and this was clearly demonstrated on Saturday morning, when great strength and activity followed the announcement of a long step in the direction of a satisfactory settlement of the insurance trouble. Financial developments were reassuring, especially the statement that subscriptions to the Japanese loan would remain on deposit in local institutions, and the stronger bank report on account of a large reduction in loans.

In the absence of any liberal demand for money in speculative channels and more prompt commercial payments that render the supply of mercantile paper very light, it is not surprising that funds are freely offered at low rates. The only important transfers of late have been to San Francisco, and it will be some time before there is any material movement on account of the crops, although small shipments to New Orleans have occurred. Rates of domestic exchange on this city indicate that there is no pressure in any direction, quotations in most cases being at par or a very small premium. The Treasury has absorbed a little money thus far this month, daily operations showing a moderate excess of receipts over expenditures, and withdrawals of public deposits continue in a small way, so that there will be no disturbance on July 1, when the final payments are made. There is only one other important factor in the financial situation just now, and that is the influence of international events. At the present time Europe is holding terms prevailing in this country have tempted many exchange loans into existence.

It is possible to discern a little improvement in the business outlook, not so much in the actual distribution of merchandise as in the better feeling that follows more encouraging crop reports. Returns from the leading cities regarding retail trade are still largely conflicting, some sections of the country experiencing much more settled weather than others. Although results of spring trade failed to equal anticipations, there is a disposition to make extensive preparations for fall and winter, except in some lines of cotton goods, where buyers evidently hope that procrastination will bring better terms. Judging by the attitude of manufacturers, there is a difference of opinion on this point. While the formal settlement of the Chicago teamsters' strike has falled to come as promptly as was expected, business is less interrupted, and the labor situation causes little anxiety. This is particularly true in regard to the building trades, which are attaining much more satisfactory results than in any recent year. Prices of commodities have lost some of the recent inflation, which is likely to increase

consumption. Wheat harvesting has begun in southern parts of the winter wheat territory, and climatic conditions in all wheat regions have improved more or less, while the latest estimates of the experts point to less deterioration than was generally feared. It is still much too early to estimate the final results, but sentiment changed materially during the last week and option prices lost some of the recent gain through speculation. Corn planting is about finished. but is sufficiently late to encourage farmers to hold back their supplies of old corn, while exports have improved in comparison with last year's figures, and prices are consequently well maintained. The reaction in cetton was carried a little further in the absence of support by prominent operators, and there was less news of excessive moisture in the Southwest, but the domestic statistical situation was not materially altered because liberal port receipts were neutralized by still larger shipments to Europe, while excessive heat and peace prospects furnished other supporting influences toward the end of the week,

Manufacturing activity is not at the highest point in the iron and steel industry, but conditions have improved in textiles and footwear. More pig iron furnaces have closed for repairs, there being no longer a demand for the largest possible production, and the month of June will show a considerable reduction in comparison with the high water mark established in May. This by no means indicates a dull season, and it is much better to operate conservatively than to produce an accumulation that would mean depression in prices. The situation is thoroughly healthy, many steel mills having orders that will occupy their full capacity up to the end of the year, and even the less fortunate plants are not making concessions, although there is more disposition to seek new business. Wool is maintained at the highest position of recent years, and the manufacturers are busy on old contracts, while supplementary orders are constantly appearing. New lines of lightweight woolens for next spring are already being opened, and it is not yet possible to discern any bad effects from the exceptionally high price of the raw material. In the primary markets for cotton goods buyers and sellers have gradually shifted positions, concessions being offered by the former, while the latter are reluctant to contract for distant deliveries.

The automobile "scorcher" is beginning to find himself "up against" a condition in which the "punishment fits the crime."

It is sincerely to be hoped that the Controller will act resolutely in the matter of the Central Bridge car service. The splendid and costly thoroughfare was surrendered to the "Huckleberry" company for a wretchedly inadequate consideration, to the great wrong of the public, on the ground that a large number of people were seriously incommeded by not having car service across it. The least the "Huckleberry" concern could in decency do, now that it has possession of the people's property, would be to give a car service equal to the demand. That, according to general testimony, it falls to do, so that the people have surrendered their bridge and have not got in return the transportation they wanted. In such circumstances it is only just that the company should receive peremptory notice to put on more cars or get off the bridge.

The accident off Plymouth Breakwater shows that the deadly submarine does not confine its activities to war.

Brooklyn's parade of Sunday school children last Thursday is said to have been participated in by from 125,000 to 150,000 boys and girls, and that of Jersey City by 7,000. Mayor Mc-Clellan's remark that "if they could be marched "through all New-York it would be better than "a hundred sermons" naturally suggests the query: Why does not Manhattan annually have

There was a heavy frost at Windsor, Canada, the other night. The report looks like an advertisement of that enterprising town as a summer resort, but still it is entitled to circulation as news on its own account.

Togo and Rojestvensky, we are told, at their nemorable meeting conversed in English. The proposals for the ending of the war have been effectively made in English. The negotiations for peace are, it seems likely, to be hald where English is the mother tongue, Of a truth, the problem of a universal language appears to be making progress toward solution by easy and

Parker in the White House ever have brought Russia and Japan together?

Washington policemen have been warned to keep their helmets on straight, cease twirling their batons, and "not under any circumstances "to engage in conversation with coachmen, foot-'men or other like menials." Washington seems to have an idea that a policeman's chief duty is to earn his salary, and to do it in a becoming and dignified way.

The strict enforcement of the law against carrying concealed deadly weapons and the imposition of severe penalties on offenders are greatly to be commended. Half the killings and woundings of men in this city arise from the too facile opportunity afforded to vicious passions in the ready possession of instruments which can scarcely have any other possible use than an illegal one.

PERSONAL.

The widow of Colonel Samuel Colt, inventor of the revolver which bears his name, is about to put up in Hartford a monument to Colt-a bronze statue of heroic size, on a granite pedestal flanked by exedra, each of which bears a bronze tablet, and all standing on a tier of granite steps, lifting it high in the air. In the midst of the granite steps, before the pedestal, a minor pedestal juts out, on which is to be a bronze figure of a sailor out, on which is to be a bronze figure of a sullor boy whittling out the rough model of the revolver—as Colt actually did on board ship when he was fifteen years old, in 1829. The tablets represent two moments in the history of Colt—that when he was admitted to address the House of Commons (the only instance of the kind), and that when the Czar of Russia (Nicholas I) presented him two gold rings. These scenes are understood to be the choice of Mrs. Colt.

The Siamese Minister, Phya Akharaj Varadhara, has fallen a victim to the fascination of the game of golf. He is a member of the Chevy Chase Golf Club, of Washington. Mr. Varadhara practises with great faithfulness with driver, cleek and put-ter, and takes part in every golf competition which the club has.

fust returned to America, said in a lecture in Chicago last week that after the war the Japanese intended to enforce a Monroe doctrine over China.

Earl Nelson, who is in his eighty-second year, is the only living peer who was a member of the House of Lords when Queen Victoria came to the throne. His lordship is not a direct descendant of the great Lord Nelson, who left no sons, but is a grandson of his sister, Mrs. Bolton.

Dr. Ralph Hamilton Curtiss, lately Carnegie assistant at Lick Observatory, has been che sistant professor of astronomy by the University of Western Pennslyvania.

Signor Garofalo, the Italian criminologist, reckons that throughout Europe ten thousand persons are annually condemned for murder, and that only one criminal out of three is brought to justice.

Paul Goebel, who owns large greenhouses at Wabash, Ind., and at Grand Rapids, Mich., was for three years gardener and landscape artist in the large gardens of Emperor William, at Berlin and

Joachim D. Casasus, the new Mexican Ambassador to this country, will arrive in Washington in

Governor Warfield of Maryland has made large scrapbook of newspaper clippings on the death of Lloyd Lowndes, of his State, to be filed in the State archives at Annapolis. He says: "I believe it is the first time that any history of the death of a Governor of Maryland has ever been compiled, and I propose to take care of my predecessors and trust that my example may be followed by my successors."

Dr. W. B. Wherry has resigned his place as bacteriologist at the government laboratories at Manila, and has returned to his former position with the Rush Medical College, at Chicago.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Saloons have their 'barflies,' " said a Kansas City druggist recently to "The Times" of that place, "but in that respect they are not different from stores in which there are soda fountains. There is a difference in 'barflies,' though. A 'barfly' in a saloon is a man who hangs around and waits to be invited to drink free. A soda fountain 'bar-fly' is a girl or woman who sits around waiting for her friends to drop in and invite her to have sods or ice cream. We have them here. There are perhaps half a dozen who spend much of their idle time in here. Of course, I never complain, as they are not in the way and they serve to increase trade. It is wonderful how much ice cream and soda some women can stand. A certain girl who hangs around here ate three ice cream sodas and three sundaes one day last week in less than two hours and she didn't pay for any of them, either,"

He Saw It.- 'Yes, she's pretty, but a poor conrstand why so many men propose to he can," sighed Henpeck.—(Houston Post.

A FICKLE BEAUTY. Oh, prithee why so coy, sweet Spring, Oh why so shy and mincing? Although you say you've come to stay, Your manner's not convincing.

The smiles across your verdant face Still hesitate and quiver. They're hardly nice, so much of ice, They keep us all a-shiver.

You give us just a smell of June, Then back to March you flutter; Then an April day or dash of May Will keep us all a-mutter. There's frost upon the panama,

The June bug shivers badly. The bold mosquito works half time, The robin wheezes sadly; The while you have us hesitating

Through wide climatic ranges From flannels down to gauze and back-Confound these lightning changes! Now our vacation ardor's warm,

Don't act so mighty cooling, For Summer's waiting for a show. Oh, come now, quit your fooling. GARRET SMITH.

Hard Work Ahead.—Miss Gadd—There goes Jack Poorley, My! he looks as solemn as an undertaker Poorley. My! he looks as solemn as an undertaker these days. Mr. Batchellor-No wonder; he's going to under-take a wife next week.—(Philadelphia Press.

A story comes from Paris of the unusual way in which a prominent young Parisian made the acquaintance of the stage beauty of the hour. The lady was lunching in a fashionable restaurant in the Bois de Boulogne, accompanied by her equally well known poodle. The dog was running about from table to table, picking up places and collecting morsels from other diners, and presently, when it returned to its mistress, she was astonished to see written on its back in red chalk: "Tell your mistress that she is simply adorable, and I love her exceedingly." The gentleman signed his name. After this a formal introduction was no

Every Little Helps.—"Nurse wanted, good needle-woman, to take charge of intant, who will help in housework."—(Church Times.

longer necessary.

The Rome correspondent of "The Pall Mall Gazette" relates that about a quarter of a century ago, when the fierce conflict between the monarchical and republican parties as to the best form of government was not yet quelied in Italy, the republicans appointed a meeting at Villa Ruffi, intending, if deemed needful, to resort to arms, The government, however, obtained information which led to several arrests. Among those taken charge of was a young man of agreeable aspect who had distinguished himself by his enthusiasm and by his abilities. The carabineer whose duty it was to put handouffs on him said, "I shall fasten them loosely so as not to hurt you." 'You can trust me," said the prisoner; "I shall not run away, for I should be sorry to de you an From The Columbus Dispatch,

injury.' "Then," said the carabineer, "as long as you are intrusted to me you may consider me as a

"I shall remember that," said the prisoner laughing, "when I am President of the Italian Republic."
"Very well, I shall hold you to it," said the carabineer, continuing the joke. "What is your "Alessandro Portis," was the reply.

That young prisoner, instead of having become President of the Italian Republic, is now president of the Council of Ministers of the King of Italy. The carabineer, who has risen to the rank of brigadier, has not forgotten the incident of the Villa Ruffi, and Premier Fortis has kept his promise.

Speaking of the beauties of peace and the dangers from rash "usurpera," would Alton B, she's got him geared, "-Houston Peat.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Summer Music in New-York-Mr. Warren's Experiment.

With the Victoria and New-Amsterdam roof gardens in full blast, the New-York Theatre Roof Garden opening to-night, and the Hippodrome ansounced to remain open through the hot months, Broadway is as much of a summer resort as could reasonably be asked. Of course, besides these attractions, three or four of the theatres still remain open, by virtue of amusing and unintellectual plays, musical or otherwise. But it remains for Richard Henry Warren to demonstrate whether to this list of frivolous theatricals can be added with success an entertainment of a more dignified character, light, to be sure, but inoffensive to the taste and intelligence of the more fastidious persons who,

for one reason or another, cannot escape from the torrid town and its still more torrid subway. Mr. Warren's concerts begin next Thursday night at the St. Nicholas Garden, in 66th-st. The interior has been decorated by an expert architect, the color scheme being a subdued green, with softened lights, The air will be cooled and refreshments will be served. No seat will cost more than \$1, and some will be as inexpensive as 25 cents. It is promised

served. No seat will cost more than \$1, and some will be as inexpensive as 25 cents. It is promised that the orchestra of fifty will be a good one. And Mr. Warren himself, though not associated in the public mind with orchestral conducting. Is well known to every one who follows musical affairs. Moreover, he has obtained distinguished and substantial "backers" for his enterprise. The chances for his success, then, might seem to be rosy.

And yet it is a fact that summer music in this town has seldom proved profitable. To chronicle the failures would be to waste much space. This same St. Nicholas Rink has been the scene of some of them. Mr. Kaltenborn gained success, there for a time, to be sure; but his last scason was a failure. The experiment of Duss, of course, can hardly be counted, for its musical significance was infinitesimal. A much more recent experiment, however, is to the point, and gives hope for Mr. Warren. Three weeks ago Waiter Damrosch started a series of concerts on the roof of the New-York Theatre. They were excellent concerts, and the programmes covered a wide range of music, from the lightest to symphonies and the dramatic climaxes of Wagnerian opera. For a week Mr. Damrosch's audiences were pathetically small. The second week they were off a symphony of Haydu and the music of Richard Wagner. Had Mr. Damrosch's season lasted three weeks more he would probably have made a snug sum of money. It took time to acquaint the public with the excellence of his entertainment and its capacity to please, not overburden, on a summer night.

Mr. Warren's season is for ten weeks. He is not, to be sure sixtyn his converts an Proceder in the season and the proceder is the public with the excellence of his entertainment and its capacity to please, not overburden, on a summer night.

annment and its capacity to please, not overburden, in a summer night.

Mr. Warren's season is for ten weeks. He is not, o be sure, giving his concerts on Broadway, where e can catch the evening amusement seekers who rander out of the eafes after dinner, but transit callities to 66th-st. are many and good, and there eems to be a fair hope at last that New-York can poreciate as a summer entertainment music of ppreciate as a summer entertainment music eal quality. A few weeks will tell the story at

The actors and actresses employed in productions booked for the hot weather season at the Broadway theatres are beginning to make preparations for comfortable lodgings during the torrid nights which July usually brings to New-York. Guy Bates Post, of "The Heir to the Hoorah," is at the head of a syndicate organized in the company now presenting that comedy at the Hudson, which has chartered for the season a large houseboat containing six bedchambers, a galley and butter's pantry, with a large dining room and parior on the main deck. Mr. Post, Wright Kramer, Harry Northrup and Wilfred Lucas, all of the syndicate, intend to live on the boat. It will be moored at East 4ist-st, every evening until after the performance, when it will be towed by Wright Kramer's launch to some convenient point up the Sound or down the Bay and anchored far enough off shore to get the benefit of the night sea breezes, with comparative immunity from mosquitoes. Mr. Post's wife, Miss Sarah Truax, will chaperon Miss O'Brien, Miss Sitgreaves and Miss Lamison, of the company, whenever they care to use the craft. Except on matines days it is planned to stay by the boat, which may be towed to any chosen bathing beach or other resort until 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon. the head of a syndicate organized in the company

The Messrs. Shubert announce that the 200th performance in this city of "Fantana" will be given on Wednesday evening, July 5. Souvenirs will be given out. These will be special copies of the song "hit" in "Fantana," "Just My Style." each copy bearing the pictures of the principal members of the com-pany, with autographs under each.

Bruce MacRae and Miss Bay Buckley are playing this summer with the Bellow's Stock Company in Denver, Last week they appeared with much success in "Pretty Peggy."

MR. HEMPSTEAD RETIRED ON PENSION. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Stamford, general passenger agent of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Rallroad, has been retired on a pension by the directors after forty-three years' service. New-Haven, Conn., June 11 .- C. T. Hempstead, of

NO CHANGE IN "WASHINGTON POST." Washington, June 11 .- "The Washington Post" editorially announces that the recent death of Beriah Wilkins will involve no change in the paper. Its control passes to the two sons, John F. and Robert C. Wilkins, for some years associated with their father on the "Post," and its management and policies will continue as heretofore.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Proceeds of a concert given by the Boys' Gamma
Chi Orchestra of Lakewood, N. J. through
Ridgely D. Bryan, treasurer

From two little girls of Kingston, R. L. Evelyn
A. and Helen S. Burdck.
Birthday offerings of the primary department of
the South Congregational Church Sunday School,
Borough of Brooklyn.
Mrs. Robert Fergist Reformed Church Sunday
School, through the Rev. A. B. Churchman.
C. G. Smith, Williamstown, Mass.
C. G. Smith, Williamstown, Mass.
R. M. Olyphani.
Mrs. Boward Lathrop, Upper Montelair, N. J.
Mr. C. Phipps, Westbury, Long Island.
Mrs. N. E. Ten Brocek.
Albert H. Welles, Scranton, Penn.
Sick Children's Ald Society of the Brick Church,
through Mrs. Charles Otis Kimball, treasurer.
Miss L. P. Faynor.
Girls' Lend a Hand Club of the South Congregational Chapel, Brooklyn, through Amy Betz.
Cash.
M. and N. Cash
M and N
H, H, White.
Previously acknowledged.....

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Total, June 10, 1905.....

Among those who arrived yesterday on the Cedric were: Cedric Were:

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. AlbertSon.
C. S. Blackwell.
John Caffrey.
William Moore Carson.

Charles W. Hildred.
Dr. Charles W. Leemin
Robert Matthews.
Colonel F. H. Taylor.
The Row. S. Delancey son. C. S. Blackwell. John Caffrey. William Moore Carson.

Among those arriving on the Columbia were: Thomas Anderson, Dr. Grier, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mac-Kay. The Rev. N. J. Quinn, Thomas Reid, John Stevenson,

On the Moltke, from Hamburg, were: George P, Andrews, John C, Black, Paul Conkling, Colonel T. A. Dodge, George A, Frisble, John H. Gower, A. J. G. Hodensyl, John H. Matthews, John A. Preston, F. A. O. Schwarz.

GLASSES TO HEAR WITH.

From The Philadelphia Record.

"Hurry them along please," said the woman customer, as she left a pair of opera glasses for repairs at a Chestnut-st. store. "I can't hear well at the theatre without them."

Another customer who was waiting smiled when the woman left at her apparent mistake. "She meant as the couldn't see," he "beerved.

"No," rejoined the opticlen; "she meant just what she said. Opera glasses are an aid to hearing as well as to sight. You can prove it any time you are seated well toward the rear in a theatre by training the glasses on a singer. As long as you keep the singer under scrutiny with the glasses you will be able to follow the words of the song with ease. Drop the glasses and you will notice a difference. It will require more or less of a strain to catch the enunciation distinctly. "By the use of opera glasses a theatre pairen is enabled to note distinctly every movement of the singer's lips, and the unconscious 'lip reading greatly aids the sense of hearing. If you ever attend a public meeting where it is impossible to get close to the speakers, provide yourself with opera glasses and you will be surprised how greatly they will aid you in hearing." From The Philadelphia Record.

"NOW I LAY ME."

An indulgent father, wishing to please his youngest hopeful, brought him to Columbus the other day and they stopped at one of the large hotels for the night.

The youngster was undressed and put to bed, and the father went down into the lobby to talk business.

the father went down into the business.

Then there came a jingling of bells indicating that the push button in the room eccupied by the young man who had been left quist in bed must have been worked to the limit. There was a rush of feet as the bellbay scurried to the room, only to be met at the door by a diminutive but indignant youth, who said severely:

"Man, I want you to send me some one I can say my prayers to, and send them quick."

want to go to sleep!

AN EASY GUESS.

From The Irvington (Ore.) Irrigator.

We saw a moment ago the Wait family going past our office in single file. Mr. Wait leading with a broom and skillet, the small box carrying a mop handle and washboard and Mrs. Wait waving alect a coffee pot and flatiron, and Mr. Corey following with a slice of ham and a cake of laundry soan They must be soing to housekeeping.